

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF PASTORAL RESOURCES IN THE CONGO BASIN

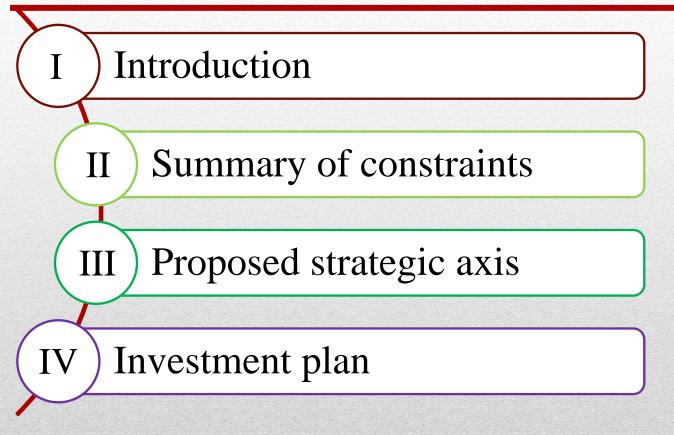
COUNTRY INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE N'DJAMENA DECLARATION

(TRANSUMANCE, PEACE, SECURITY...)

SUDAN

July 2023

Plan





□ The Livestock sector in Sudan plays an important role in terms of food security, and provides employment opportunities that contribute directly to poverty alleviation and social development.

- □ More than 80 per cent of the Sudanese rural population relies on rain-fed traditional farming and associated livestock rearing for their livelihoods.
- Livestock represent a substantial source of cash revenue as well as a main hunger mitigation strategy in case of crop failure.

INTRODUCTION

SUMMARY OF

CONSTRAINTS

□ The Government of the Republic of Sudan (GoRS) has prioritized the agricultural sector, and in particular the livestock sector, as the backbone of the national economy. Livestock contributes to 50 per cent of the agricultural production and about 19.8 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Though the domestic market is the main outlet, livestock accounts for a substantial proportion of exports from North Sudan, as the dominant agriculture commodity.

PROPOSAL FOR

STRATEGIC AXIS

INVESTMENT PLAN

Sheep constitute 80 per cent of the livestock exports; more than <u>3</u> million head of sheep are exported annually, principally to Saudi Arabia.

INTRODUCTION SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS PROPOSAL FOR STRATEGIC AXIS INVESTMENT PLAN						
INTRODUCTION <u>Source: Ministry of Animal</u> <u>Resource- Statistics Department</u>						
Total	Camels	Goats	Sheep	Cattle	Year	
109,312	489500	32032000	40896000	31489000	2019	
,000	0				2019	
109,925	4,920,0	32,218,00	41,000,00	31,787,000	2020	
,000	00	0	0		2020	
The economic , environmental, and socio-political reasons						

<u>The economic</u>, environmental, and socio-political reasons in combination with the spread of violence and insecurity throughout the country are finally undercutting the resilience mechanisms that pastoralists have traditionally used to deal with setbacks, particularly mobility.





> INVESTMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

1. Legal, Policy and Institutional Deficiencies

The major issue arising was the lack of or weak applicable pastoralism development laws as well as lack of adequate institutional framework to implement any existing relevant laws and policies.

2. Erosion of Traditional Governance Systems

There is a perception that the traditional governance and the traditional authorities' role in pastoral land management and mobility concerns has been set aside with the fear of loss of indigenous knowledge institutions.



PROPOSAL FOR STRATEGIC AXIS

INVESTMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

3. Livestock Production Without tangible productivity increases per unit animal, pastoral communities in the dry rangelands only develop fast as the animal as population they depend on. Thus many tend to overstock and traditionally resist attempts to adjust livestock numbers to match the rangelands available resources.

4. Pastoral Land Alienation

Unfavourable land tenure system, weak and inadequate land policies on access, use and ownership pastoralists land of constrain pastoral mobility in the region. This will become a key source of contention in the implementation of the





> INVESTMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

5. Insecurity, Conflict and Cross-border Pastoral Mobility

Insecurity and conflicts undermine the pastoralists' socio-economic development and limits pastoral mobility. The main contributing factors insecurity include to competition over dwindling resources; proliferation of arms, transnational crimes and violence in the pastoral areas

6. Cross-Border Trading: About 95 percent of crossborder trade is through unofficial channels and generates between USD 250-300 million annually in the IGAD region. The local population views it as a vital means of livelihood, generating income for thousands of pastoral and non-pastoral households, particularly in areas where alternative employment opportunities do not exists.



ROPOSAL FOR FRATEGIC AXIS

INVESTMENT PLAN

SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS

7. Social-Economic and Infrastructural Constraints:

- Inadequate service delivery systems.
- Low levels of gender development.
 - Youth unemployment and marginalization makes them radicalization and recruitment by terrorist groups.

STRATEGIC AXES

DUCTION

✓ Axis 1: Legal framework for collaboration between States

PROPOSAL FOR

STRATEGIC AXIS

- ✓ Axis 2: Law enforcement strategy in protected areas
- ✓ Axis 3 :Transhumance management
- ✓ Axis 4: Consolidation of peace and security
- ✓ Axis 5: Taking into consideration the "one health" concept and zoonosis in biodiversity conservation and transhumance
- Axis 6: Improvement of living conditions of indigenous and local communities
- ✓ Axis 7: Communication and lobbying

Objectives

FRODUCTION

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the investment plan is to secure long-term funding for sustainable management of pastoralism in order to contribute to economic growth, wellbeing of communities, biodiversity conservation and stability through national and cross-border security



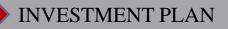


Objectives

RODUCTION

- Develop/strengthen a legal framework for collaboration between neighboring states;
- Develop/implement anti-poaching strategies around and in protected areas;
- Support transhumance management;
- Develop actions to consolidate peace and security;
- Integrate the One Health and zoonosis approach into biodiversity conservation and transhumance;
- Improving living conditions for indigenous and local communities;
- Develop and implement a communication, monitoring and advocacy strategy.





Budget summary

Specific objective 1: Develop/strengthen a legal framework for collaboration between states	6,100,000 USD
Specific objective 2: Develop/implement anti- poaching strategies in protected areas.	2,100,000 USD
Specific objective 3: Supporting transhumance management.	9,880,000 USD
Specific objective 4: Develop actions to consolidate peace and security.	8,500,000 USD
Specific objective 5: Integrating the one health and zoonosis approach in biodiversity conservation and transhumance.	2,700,000 USD
Specific objective 6: Develop and implement a communication and advocacy strategy.	1,850,000 USD
Specific objective 7: Improvement of the living conditions of indigenous and local communities.	16,250,000 USD
Grand Total	47,380,000 USD









Thank you for your kind attention